THE MORMON KINGDOM.

History of Elias Smith, the Recusant Mormon Judge.

FACILITY FOR OBTAINING DIVORCES.

A Startling Exposure of the System Expected.

THE LATEST REVELATION.

Full Text of the Epistle by the Twelve Apostles.

A TAME BIT OF CHARLATANISM.

refuses to allow the Grand Jury now in session there to peep into his records, and Chief Justice Shaeffer, of sation that the Grand Jury shall see those records pay dearly for withholding them. It is presumed that the Chief Justice had the authority to instruct the Grand Jury to examine the records of the Probate Court, and as Judge Smith is unquestionably the best representative of Mormon jurisprudence in that Ters natural to infer that there are very pungent reasons his treating the order of the higher Court with plea of ignorance, for he is not an ignorant man. From all reports that come to us from Utah we expect all the Mormon court records, if brought to light, would exhibit a fearful amount of creekedness.

A SKETCH OF "BROTHER RLIAS."
"Brother Elias," as ho is familiarly styled in Salt Lake, by Contiles as well as Mormons, is one of the most noted men of Utab, and is in reality the legal adviser of the Mormon Prophet. His father and the consequently the Prophet Joe was his cousin. He omes of that stock and is torribly "gritty," and as he is likely to make some stir in the world a brief sketch of his life will be found interesting.

He was born in Royalton, Windsor county, Vt., reventy-three years age, and when five years of age histather emigrated to Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, n this State. He grew up in the wilderness and had ittle opportunity of acquiring an education on the lose observer of men and things, and soon developed ntelligence that placed him high above the other mem He was slow to accept "Cousin Joseph" as a prophet, seer and revelator, and kept aloof from him for a foliow his leadership, which was in 1835, he became a most devoted disciple, and moved soon after from thus State to the Mormon rendezvous, in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1838 he "gathered" to the "Zion," in Missouri, and had a liberal share of hard work and "persecution" till he, with the other Mormons, were expelled from that State in the following year. He was among the first settlers in Nauvoo, Ill., but soon moved from that State in the following year. He was among the first settlers in Nauvoo, Ill., but soon moved from those to Lee county, Iowa, and after a few years' peaceful rest in that Territory he dropped back again to the everlasting turmoil of Nauvoo. There he became the business manager of the Mormon Papers the Times and Seasons and the Nauvoo Neighbor. He was near to his cousin, the Prophet, all through his froubles; and when he and his brother were killed Elias followed the leadership of Brigham Young, and left Nauvoo in 1846 for the Rocky Mountains, but only got there in 1831. The Mormon Legislature immediately elected him Probate Judge of Satt Lake county, and he has held that position from that time till now. In 1832 he was appointed one of a code commission of the Hore high priests to make a selection of laws-best adapted to the peculiar condition and character of the Mormon people, and they assuredly did compile something that was very Mormonish. Essedes being the Probate Judge he was four years Postmaster of Satt Jake City, retaining that position till the arrival of the low his leadership, which was in 1835, he because a

erigham Young and obey his counsels in matters betore the Court. When that autorat missted
upon having everything his own way, and
went so lar as even to instruct the Judge on the bench
what his action and decision should be in cases in
which he was interested. "Einss" would control him
with citations of law, to the great disgust and annoyance of the Prophet. He was willing enough to oblige
Brigham, and where he could stretch a point he was as
ready to accommodate him as was the most fanatical;
but whon a decision had to be recorded the Prophet
Judge looked after his own reputation and the Prophet
was not obeyed.

Brigham, and where he could stretch a point he was as ready to accommodate him as was the most fanatical; but when a decision had to be recorded the Prophet was not obeyed.

Up to a very recent date the Probate Courts in Uinh held co-ordinate powers with the United States District Courts, both in civil and criminal cases, and before this now rebel Judge some very important and notable suits have been heard. The greater portion of the Gentile lawyers preferred his Court to the Gentile courts. He was very courteous to the Bar, and when there was litigation between a Mormon and a Gentile the latter was sure to get the full benefit of a doubt from both judge and jury, for the Mormon faith being squatist all commercial transactions and social relations with Gentiles, "if the brethren would disobey counsel and get into trouble," they enjoyed the discomfluor of the litigant brether, and as they thought he deserved to lose they made it so. With such a judicial record favorable to bis own personal character the position he occupies to-day is all the more interesting, and what adds zest to the matter is the lact that there is a very prominent "apostate" at the head of the deputation appointed by the Grand Jury to investigate the records of the Probate Court. That "apostate" was once a leading Mormon and thoroughly caquanited with everything done in the Torritory for twenty-five years, and so he knows exactly what to look for, and thist is probably the principal reason for the Mormons' opposition to giving up the records to the examination of the Grand Jury. This Birokem susmess expentitious and scare of divorce of recent date. The laws of Utah bearing on the work of the Bar at reference to matters of divorce of recent date. The laws of Utah bearings of the work of the Grand Jury were given with special reference to matters of divorce of recent date. The laws of Utah bearing on the subject of marital relations were remained to avow that he "intended to become a citizen of utah'. The records of the subject of these potenti

THE MORMON EPISTLE.

FULL TEXT OF THE LETTER WRITTEN BY THE TWELVE APOSTLES-A TAME AND INCONSIST-ENT DOCUMENT-HOW THE "REVELATION"

WAS OBTAINED. We publish to-day the full text of the epistle issged to the Mormon people by the twelve apostles and counsellors of the Church of Latter Day Saints. An abstract of the document was forwarded by our Salt Lake correspondent and appeared in the HERALD of Tuesday last.

Tuesday last.

MPHTLE OF THE TWELVE APOSTLEE AND COUNSELLORS TO
THE CHURCH OF JASUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS IN
ALL THE WORLD.

BELOVED SAINTS—A time of mourning has fallen
upon Zion, and it is with feelings of prolound andness
that we address this opisite unto you. Our beloved
brother, guide and counsellor, our prophet, seer and
revelator, President Brigham Young, has been taken
from our midst by death. Surrounded by his family
and friends, and in his own house and in the city of
which, under the Lord, he was the founder, his spirit
peacefully passed from this mortal existence into
that state of rest propared for the righteous.
Though harassed and bitterly porscuted,
especially of late years, his enemies were not permitted
to take his life. He has not been called by the Lord to

die a martyr's death; yet his entire life has proved his willingness to endure even that ordesi if it had been the good pleasure of the Lord to require it of him. He has shrunk from he issue and has been willing to risk liberty and life at the call of duty, even when his friends trembled for his safety.

At a ripe old age, in the quiet of his own home, he has passed to his rest. This is a consolation to us, who survive him. Nothing that has occurred to us since we came to these valleys has touched the hearts of the Saints like this sad event. He not only has been the President of the Church, but a father to the people. Their welfare and prosperity, their preservation from evil and their advancement in everything holy and pure has always been the uppermost thought and desire of his heart. In his love for and devotion to the work of God he has never wavered. During the thirty three years that he has presided over the Church, since the martyruom of the Frophet Joseph, his knees have never trembled, his hands have never shook; he has never battered or qualied. However threatening the surroundings or prospects may have been, he has never been distanged, but at those times he has exhibited such scrone confidence and fatth and uttered such words of escouragement as to comfort and sustain all the people and to call forth their love and admiration. The Lord, however, not only blessed him with valor, out He endowed him with great wisdom. His counsels, when obeyed, have been attended with salvation, and as an organizer and administrator he has no superior. Of this the people of the entire Church are his witnesses, and our Territory, as well as the many settlements in the adjacent Territories, are his mounments. He niways had the counsel of the Lord and hone ever sought it from him in valor.

Beloved Saints—We have been greatly favored of the Lord in being permitted to live in this dispensation and in having been led by two sach men as the

Boloved Sanata—We have been greatly favored of the Lord in being permitted to live in this dispensation and in having been led by two such men as the Prophets Joseph and Brigham. Of Joseph, the prophets and series of the Lord, it has been truthaily said, that at has death he ban done more (savo Joseph and Brigham.) And the prophets of life and the saivation of men in this world, for the space of time in which he was on earth stan any other man that over men and the saivation of men in this world, for the space of time in which he was on earth stan any other man that over men and the saivation of men in this world, for the pace of the saivation of men this such and the saivation of the prophet of the prophet of the saivation of the prophets of the lord has crowned with remarkable success, his words he has honored and fulfilled, and those who have obeyed his consel he-has blessed and upheld. He time will yet come when his precidency over the Church of Josus Christ of Latter Day Saints will be pornied to as an epoch of wonderful events. In the providence of the Lord, however, he has been taken Iróm us. Great efforts in prayer have been made, and constant administration of the gospel ordinance for the set to still keep him here. But the Lord has ordered otherwise. We must here acknowledge that it is the Lord to whom he was indebted to the wisdom and intelligence displayed by him. The bestowal of these gifts manifests the care and supervision which He exercises over His people; for these olicismics are all the gift of God, and all emanate from Him. The Prophets Joseph Amith and Brigham Young has gift and the prophet Joseph and the Amith He has established, our before a beginning the prophet obseph and the prophet Joseph and the his of gift and deep afficience, that the Prophet Joseph may be marryrod, Brigham may die, so far as this life is concerned; but our heavenly Father still lives; the holy priesthood and aposition, however, in this out time of grief and deep afficience, that the Prophet Joseph and the holy pri

now understand and attach an importance and signilicance to these teachings and counsels which we could
not at the time they were given.

BERKING FOR A "REVELATION."

On Tuckday last, September 4, the two counsellors
of President Young and ten of the Twelve Apostics—
two of the twelve brothers, Orson Pratt and Joseph F.

Smith, being absent in Eugland—held a meeting, and
wated upon the Lord. With humble, contrite and Smith, being absent in England—held a meeting, and waited upon the Lord. With humble, contrive and saddened hearis we earnessly sought to learn His mind and will concerning us and His Church. The Lord blessed us with the spirit of union and condescended to reveal to us what steps we should take. Elder John Taylor, the schior apostle, and who has acced as the president of the tweive, was unanimously sustained in that position. With the same unanimity also it was voted that the quorum of the Tweive Apostics is the presiding quorum and authority in the Church.

Church.

PRACTICAL VIEWS OF THE "VISION."

These things are so plainly indicated by the revelations in the past history of the Church that they could not be ignored either by the Twelvo Apostics or by the President's Counsellors. Hence, again, as a similar course was adouted on the death of the Prophet Joseph, the two Counsellors of President Young—Presidents John W. Young and Daniel H. Weils—were manimously sustained as one, with counsellors to and associated in action with the Twelve Apostles. To facilitate the transaction of business it was voted unanimously that for the present President John Taylor be assisted by Brothers John W. Young, Daniel H. Weils and George Q. Cannon in attending to business connected with the Tomples, the public works and other Church affairs of a financial character.

THE QUESTION OF FIXANCE.

connected with the Temples, the public works and other Church affairs of a financial character.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

Inquiries have arisen respecting the brethren who have been employed by the various quorums to work on the Temple. Upon this subject we desire to say that it is not intended in making the change that has been suggested—for the pay of the brethren to come through the bishops instead of the quorums—to release those who had subscribed through the quorums, but only to put it in another shape. It is expected that the members of the quorums will still continue to do want they have heretofore done; but the pay they have to make will be made to the bihops of their respective wards, who should, as early as possible, uscertish iron the various members of quorums in their wards that which each one has been paying, and collect the same, so that they may be prepared by this means to meet the payments to the hands who are employed as they come due. We hope that, instead of siackoning in our efforts to push the temples forward, there will be sa increase of zeal and energy on the part of all, from the aposites through all the ranks of the priesthood to the youngest member of the Church.

MENTINGS OF THE PRIESTHOOD CALLED.

energy on the part of all, from the apostles through all the ranks of the priesthood to the youngest member of the Church.

MERTHOS OF THE PRIESTHOOD CALLED.

The bishops in all the Stakes of Zion should make arrangements to have a meeting of the lesser priesthood in their wards once every week. Those meetings they should attend personally with their counsellors, so as to give necessary instruction and counsel, and also that they may learn the true condition of the flock over which they are called to preside. At eleven o'clock A. M. on the first Saturday in every month their should be held in each stake a general priesthood meeting of all the officers of the Caurch. These meetings should be held at the place in each Stake most convenient for this purpose, and full reports of the condition of the various wards should be made to those meetings by the Blahops. Instructions and counsel can then be given that will have the effect to produce concert of action in all matters of public character in the different Stakes, and that will result in the spread of the principles of the Gongol among the people and the more perfect development of the Church.

PIXING THE QUARTERLY CONFERENCES.

That there may be a correct understanding among all the Stakes of Zion respecting the time for holding the quarterly conferences in the different Stakes, and the Presidents be enabled to make preparations therefor, we have deemed it bost to make the following alpointments for the conferences during the next half year. It will be seen that in most instances they will be held in two Stakes upon the same days. This is unavoidable, in consequence of the great number of Stakes.

Salt Lake Stake, October 6, 1877; January 5 and 6, 1878.

Salt Lake Stake, October 6, 1877; January 5 and 6, 1878. Davis and Utah Stakes, October 13 and 14, 1877; Davis and Utah Stakes, October 13 and 14, 1877; January 12 and 13, 1878. Weber and Juab Stakes, October 20 and 21, 1877; January 19 and 20, 1878. Toocic and Box Elider Stakes, October 27 and 28, 1877; January 28 and 27, 1878, Wasatch and Cacne Stakes, November 3 and 4, 1877; February 2 and 8, 1878. Soumit and Bear Lake Stakes, November 10 and 11,

February 2 and 3, 1878.

Summit and Bear Lake Stakes, November 10 and 11, 1877; February 9 and 10, 1878.

Morgan and Sappete Stakes, November 17 and 18, 1877; February 16 and 17, 1878.

Sevier and Millard Stakes, November 24 and 25, 1877; February 23 and 24, 1878.

Panguitch and Beaver Stakes, December 1 and 2, 1877; March 2 and 3, 1878.

Kanab and Iron Stakes, December 8 and 2, 1877; March 2 and 10, 1878.

St. George Stake, December 15 and 16, 1877; March 16 and 17, 1878.

As the time for bolding our general semi-annual Con-erence is approaching it is very desirable that com-

Sait Lake Stake of Zion to be held in the New Tabernacle on Wednesday, the 3d of October. General meetings will be held on the 4th and 5th, to which all the priesthood and saints are invited preparatory to the General Semi-annual Conferences, which will commence on Saturday, the 6th of October.

And now, brothren and sisters, we exhort you to arouse yourselves and seek unto the Lord in lervent faith and prayer. We know that our Father in heaven is a God of revelation. He is ready and willing to pour out His bleesings and gifts upon those who seek unto Him for them. We need them as individuals and as a people to qualify us for the duties which devolve upon us. We should remember and carry into practical effect the councels and instructions we have so liberally received from our departed President. He has gone from us, but the flows is not left without a shepherd. Latter Day Saints should so live that they will know the voice of the true shepherd, and not be deceived by pretenders. This is the privilege of every member of the Church, and the Latter Day Saint who does not live so as to have the revetations of Jesus constantly with him, stands in great danger of being deceived and falling away. We have before us the building up and the redeeming of Zion. This can only be done by the aid of the Lord. All the signs which the Lord promised to send in these last days are making their appearance. They show that the day of the Lord is near. A great work has to be done, and there is but little time in which to accomplish it; great diligence is, therefore, required. Let us, then, go to with our, might and build the tomples of the Most High and accomplish every other labor devolving upon us. Let us not slacken our diligence or give way to doubt, nubelief or hardness of heart; but be strong in the Lord and or, and the redeeming of the conduction of the Lord Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, that the Lord will pour out upon them the spirit of consolation and that He will endow them with the revealations of the Lord Jesus Chr

WILPORD WOODRUFF,
ORSON HYDE,
CHARLES C. RICH,
LORENZO SNOW,
ERASTUS SNOW,
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
ALBERT OARRINGTON,
JOHN W. YOUNG,
DANIEL H. WELLS.

THE VINELAND HOMICIDE.

WHAT J. N. DIXSON SAYS OF THE FACTS CON-NECTED WITH HIS KILLING CHARLES FRANCIS.

VINKLAND, N. J., Sept. 15, 1877. here on Thursday of a colored man, Charles Francis, y J. N. Dixson, who at once surrendered himself and was lodged in the County Jail at Bridgeton, the county geat. Dixson has lived here for fourteen years. He other farms owned by non-residents. He is sixty-eight years old and has a wife and three children. He upon his grounds and systematically doing what is in his power to protect them from the sportsmen who

in their hands and been the recipient of much wordy abuse.

DIXSON'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

A Herald reporter has visited Dixson in jail and heard his history of the fatal encounter:—

He said that while eating his dinner on Thursday he beard two or three shots lired; he immediately went in the direction of the sound and found a colored man named Marsh Lamb beside a ditch upon which he had been working; Lamb denied baving fired; a little further on he espied another colored man named Charles Francis peeping into the bushes for a quality he romonstrated with Francis about his shooting there when he had been so repeatedly warned off; Francis replied, "Keep your mouth off of me;" Dixson warned Francis to go away or he would prosecute him; all this time Francis had the gun and threatened him (Dixson) with it; Dixson knocked the gun away from Francis, took it from him; at shis Francis picked up a "grub" (a root) and told Dixson he would, "knock his brains out;" Dixson kept backing away from Francis all the time, out of his reach, telling Francis to "keep off, keep off," carrying the gun "arms apart," in military parlance; Francis called to the other colored man; Dixson turned his head to see where the other man was, and somehow the gun was discharged; as Francis was rapidly advancing upon Dixson at the time of the discharge ho was only about five feet distant; the whole load struck him full in the breast near the heart.

THE VICTIM.

Charles Francis, the victim, was a large, brawny

reporter as being the only reason why he spoke to him and argued with him about shooting. Dixes thought Francis would listen to him and he could reason with him. At one time during the altercation Dixson offered to lay the gan down if Francis would keep away. He wanted Francis to stop using threatening language and keep off, but Francis kopt advancing and threatening to brain him with the grub.

There is no excitement in Bridgeton. Dixson is entirely rational and cool only when talking of his family, tuen he is moved to tears.

He will be tried at the October term of court, which convenes Tuesday, October 2.

THE PROVIDENCE ASHORE.

East Ninety-third street yesterday morning. No damage was caused the bont, and at the change of the tide she essily floated off and landed her passengers.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

On the 21st of August Eugene McGowan, seven years of age, of No. 40 Clinton place, and Emanuel Glatigny, twelve years of age, living in the same house, were playing together on the door step. A quarter ensued, during which Glatigny struck Metiowan over the head with a stick. The wounded boy was taken in and medical attendance procured. He gradually sank, however, until Saturday, when he died. Deputy Corner Goldschmidt, wasterday made a post-more rener Goldschmidt yesterday made a post-mortem, re-ealing the fact that the boy died of concussion of the brain, following the blow. During the sickness of McGowan Glatigny frequently called at the boy's house and threatened to 'kill him?' if he "over came out." He has not been seen, however, since McGowan's death and the police of the Fifteenth presents are looking for him.

AGRARIANISM IN AMERICA.

CANADIAN OPINION ON THE LABOR PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES-URBAN INDUSTRIES OVERCROWDED,

The conduct of the American railway companies in voluntarily raising the rate of wages on their lines is doubt American employers, having shown a firm front in the face of the strikers, will now practice conciliain the face of the strikers, will now practice conciliation, and thus wisely postpone a fresh collision between labor and capital, money and muscle, in the great American Republic. The evils, however, lie deepest of their sources is that American civilization is lar too precocious to be healthy. And the United States are suffering from the same evils as the older communities—that is to say, there are too many people living by pursuits disconnected with the soil, and too few directly living off the land. The theories of industrial production by urban tool have been carried allogether too far, and the States have no excuse for being led by them. Their large extent of territory ought to have led them to a corresponding development of agriculture. Land speculating, however, has placed land about as far out of the reach of the American workingman as out of that of his English cousin. And yet in all the Americans have said about Communism they have missed this great point—that the father of Communism is proleariansm, and that it is no an extensive division of the land and consequently in a large number of landed proprietors that the safety of society against Communism consists.

One suggestion made by some writers in the States on the late strike and the rious arising from it is only too well worthy the attention of our neighbors, and that is, that the next insurrection may be far more formidable than the last, for in the future authority will move to deal with not only well armed but well drilled and efficiently organized mobs. The cure, however, must be ranical, and consists in bringing land and labor into that union which an excess of late years disturbed. Locke says the use of the land is the origin of thick to it; and the recent labor riots like the perpetual Indian troubles, arise from forgetting this rule, and allowing the wideerness to be locked against the people by practically assuming the very contrary of Locke's just proposition. tion, and thus wisely postpone a fresh collision be

BOSTON'S NEW MONUMENT.

The Shaft Commemorative of the Army and Navy.

THE COMING DEDICATORY SERVICES

Excitement in the Social Capital o New England.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERADD.

BOSTON, Sept. 16, 1877. preceded by a more universal interest than has been manifested in the dedication of Boston's army and navy monument, which is to take place to-morrow. It is almost a dozen years since the initial stops were all this long time there has been an impatient waiting for the crowning celebration which is now at is safe to assume that the demonstration surpass onything over before witnessed in Boston, even the memorable Bunker Hill Centennial of 1875 dwindling into lasignificance in point of discasion which prompts this celebration, as well as some a trifle of criticism on the part of those who hold that these monuments are likely to perpetuate fraternal animosities, and there are others who, not sharing in this feeling, are nevertheless disposed to find tault on account of the dedicating services being delegated to the Masonic fraterany. White this disaffection among a lew is perhaps to be deployed by the many the celebration will nevertheless be one involving proceedings of national interest and will bring Bosto nently red letter day in the history of her patriotic

Indeed, it seems that the seventeenth is an extraordinary day in other months besides this, for it was en the 17th of March that St. Patrick was given to the world, and on the 17th of June was fought the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. September not only the anniversary of the sectlement of Boston and the battle of Anticiam, but the day on which SL Augustine, Fla., the eldest city in this country, was founded, 312 years ago, and also the day on which, just minety years ago, the constitution of the United States was agreed upon at Philadelphis. The day for the dedication of this patriotic monument has therefore been solected with a very commendable regard for the fitness of things, and its events will most likely form an important chapter in Boston s

has therefore been selected with a very commendable regard for the fitness of things, and its events will most likely form an important chapter in Boston's future history.

Pratures of the celebration in the estimation of the thousands of strangers who will visit the conspicuous feature of the celebration in the estimation of the thousands of strangers who will visit the city. It will probably be the most gorgeous street pageant ever witnessed in Boston, comprising the entire militia and military organizations of Massachusetts, visiting military companies from neighboring States by the score and an almost endless string of civic, trade and society organizations, representing the entire Eastern section of the country. With fine weather—and that seems assured at this writing—the spectacle will probably be, in point of attractive brill-liamy, all that pemp and spiender can impart to it.

The dedicatory exercises will take place at the monument on the Common, commencing about three o'clock and probably occupy about two hours and a half. First there will be music, tollowed by a prayer offered by Rev. Warren H. Cudworth; after which Mr. Milmore, the scuiptor, will deliver his work over to Akideman Thompson, the chairman of the Monument Committee; then will come the dedicatory services on the part of the Mascons, when Alderman Thompson will formally surrender the monument to Mayor Prince, as the representative of the city, both officials indulging in clausarde and probably elequent addresses. Following these exercises will come tha evening the monument will be filtuminated by electric lights and some of the distinguished visitors will probably be entertained by the city officials.

Among the dishipulished gentlemen who have arrived up to this evening are the following, who are quartered at the hotels named:

Tremont House—General Joseph Hooker, Washington, D. C.; General A. E. Burnside, Providence, R. L.; General J. B. Chamberiln, Brunswick, Me.; Colonel Charles G. McCawley and Rear Admiral Charles Steedman.

Revere H

Major Generai J. M. Scholeid, West Point, N. Y., Generai John Newton, Washington, D. C.; General J. C. Robinson, Bughamton; General D. N. Couch, Hartiord Conn.: Lauthour: Caland Rutus Sayton. C. Robinson, Bingmanton, General D. N. Codon, Washington, D. C.; Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson; Washington, D. C.; Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson; Rear Admiral Houry K. Thatcher; Major General John L. Robinson; Colonel William M. Wherry.
Parker House—General George L. Androws, West Point, N. Y.; General G. C. Augur, Plymouth, Mass.; General W. W. Hinks, Wilwaukee, Wis.; General D. G. Buell, Kennucky; General Henry Heth, Richmond, Va.; Colonel D. B. Tower, Washington, D. C.; Colonel D. B. Tower, Washington, D. C.; Colonel D. B. Tower, Washington, D. C.; Engineer in Chief William H. Shock, Surgeon General Wilnam Greer, Washington, D. C.; His Honor Juage Charles Devens.

bevens.
Commonweaith Hotel—General S. P. Heintselman,
Wasnington, D. C.; General George B. McClellan, New
York; General Fitz John Porter, Morristowa, N. J.;
General M. T. McMahon, General G. K. Warren, Newport, R. L.

General M. T. McMahon, General G. K. Warren, Newport, R. I.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

This memorial, which is to be dedicated with so much of ceremony and splender, is probably one of the finest and most elaborate of all the soldiers' monuments which have been erected in the whole country. The memorial is situated on what is known as the "Old Flagstaff fini," which is the highest elevation on the common. It has been years since work was begun on the monument, and the cause of its scenningly late completion has been the elaborate character of the undertaking, for the work could not be harried like ordinary sculpture, but required great skill and theroughness in the details. The designer and scuiptor, Martin Milmere, has an enviable reputation in this line of art work, and evidently designed thes as the crowning work of its life.

and evidently designed this as the crowning work of his life.

The base of the monument is octagonal, thirty-eight feet square, and the structure rises to the height of sixty-nine feet and nine inches. The three steps at the base have a trend of two feet and fifteen inches rise, and from these starts the base of the monument four feet two inches, with the projecting pedestal, four feet square. On the latter rest the state, repenting Army, Navy, History and Peace. The above section of the monument is four teet ten inches high, and between the projecting pedestals are the panels, four in number. Upon these are represented in bronze has reliefs, the departure for an i return from the war, a finely wrough havait engagement, and a scene from the works of that charity of charities, the Santiary Commission, are designed. Upon these panels are entwined delicately cut wreaths, which form a most harmonious adjunct to the whole effect. The die or man pedestal is curreen feet, on the four sides of which are inserted panels. Upon the southerly side is cut in deep sunken inters the following inscription:—

erly sade is cut in deep sunken lotters the followin inscription:—

TO THE MEN OF GOSION

who died for their country on land and sea in the war which kept the Union whole and unintained, the constitution the grateful city has built this monument, that their example may speak to coming generations.

In generations.

The bas reliefs, which are cast in bronze, are very elaborate, and as works of real genus cannot easily be surpassed. Only an imperfect description of these can here be given. The first to be noticed may be entitled "Going to the War." It represents a regiment of men marching past the State House, on the stops leading to which stands Governor Andrew, his staff, council, &c., viewing the battalion. The figures of the soldiers, the irregular dross of their showing how new they were to the business, the groups of sighing and weeping wives, mothers and sisters that accompany them; in fact, the whole treatment of this peculiar and well remembered phase of the stirring war times is very fine. The number of figures in this piece is nearly forty, every one of which are individual, true to life, and altogether characteristic of the men and the times. Following this is the bas relief, representing the laboragof "the Sanitary Commission," and their neipers. On the extreme right is a group of indice engaged in preparing clothes, bundages, inst, &c., tor the soldiers. Next to them is a group of gontlemen and ladies engaged in forwarding the supplies thus gathered to the sanitary Commission on the field. On the extreme left, in the background, is an ambulance wagon, from which a wounded soldier, who is in the foreground, has been taken, and is attended by members of the commission. Next is a wounded soldier being cared for by surses. On this bas-relief some twenty-four figures are represented, and they are all wonderfully grouped and employed. This is, perhaps, in many respects, the finest work of the kind on the monument. The figures are relieved and they are all wonderfully grouped and employed. This is, perhaps, in many respects, the finest work of the kind on the monument. The figures are relieved to the kind on the monument. The shore conception is a masterpiece of art. The bas-relief representing "The Navy" has a large fort on the right engaged by a ship-of-war, which is firing linto it. Back of the sh

very anely worked out. The fourth bas-relief is the "Return from the War." The scene brings as back to where we started from, viz. the street and steps in front of the State House. Here is a very fine and stirring portrayal of the reception by Governor Andrew of a regiment just returned from service in the field. On the right the color-bearers are surrendering to the custody of the State the regimental flags which have weathered the storm of many a fight. In the left background are officers on horseback. The soldiers having passed, are receiving the greetings of friends, and seem to be fasting by this general recognition the reward for the hardships they have braved in defence of their country. In the middle foreground stands the "war Governor," and above him on the steps in the rear stand a delegation of citizens, headed by a number of ladies bearing victorious wreaths in their hands and offering them to the returned braves. Some forty figures are embraced in this bas-relief. The soldiers have the look and bearing of veterans who have faced death in all its forms.

THE HEROIC STATUSS.

At the corners of the pituth will project four pedestals on which will rest the heroic statues representing the Army, the Navy, Peace and History. These figures are each mine lect in height, and were east in hurope and Philadelphia. Peace is represented by a lemaic figure in a sitting posture, her right hand holding a branen of hauret, which is at rest on her lap. Her feet are clad in sandals, the left resting upon an elevation, and the right projected outward from beneath the folds of her dress. The drapery representing the dress and the mantic aproad over the knees are rich, natural and flowing; the loose fitting tunic, while it seems to concean really reveals the beat melosed, showing an amount of skill and art on the part of the sculptor which is at remale, draped in the style of the reliefs in the Parthenon—rich, flowing and elaborate. The figure is sitting, but has turned to look back, her right legand foot thrown out in t

original creation of Mr. Milmore's. The face is not a race face. It has not the English, frish or Scotch, the French or Gorman, or peculiarly American characteristics, and yet it has, or appears to be, a blending of the best leatures of them all. And yet it seems to be an ideal face as well, typifying intelligence, consumey, courage, enterprise and vigor of thought and action. The figure has on the regulation overcost, with gun and equipments, and stands at parade rest.

THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF ANSRICA.

The die rests on the plinth, the base of which is ornamented with designs emblematical of war, agriculture and commerce in relief. The shaft surmounts the die, around the base of which are the four allegorical figures in alto-relief, nine feet in height, symbolical of the united Union—North, East, South and West. The shaft is in the form of a Roman Doric column, divided at intervals by wroaths. The capital, also Roman Doric, is ornamented by a band of stars. At the corners of the capital are four eagles looking to the four quarters of the globe. The colossel statue of America, seventeen feet in height to the top of the banner, surmonuts the column, snatus a noble piece of work, elegantly proportioned. In her right hand she holds the national flags, folded. Her left rests on a sheathed sword. The cauntenance is a noble one, expressive of faith, hope and high and noble purpose. A wreath of stars surrounds the brow, like a coronet. Such is Boston's \$75,000 tribute to her martyred dead, and a glorious and fitting memorial it is.

THE PAOLI CENTENNIAL

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PAOLI PHILADRIPHIA, Sept. 16, 1877.

The centennial anniversary of the massacre of "Mad Wayne's soldiers near Paoli, Chester county, will occur on Thursday next, the 20th inst. It will be commemorated by the dedication, with imposing ceremonies, of an appropriate monument that has been erected on the spot where the battle oc curred.

Governor Hartranft, his staff and a good number of the military of the State will be present to honor the occasion.

tractors.

2. Reception of monument by committee—R. T. Coruwell.

2. Reception of monament by committee—R. T. Coruweit.

3. Music—"Star Spangled Banner."

4. Calling Mr. W. Townsend to the chair and other officers—J. B. Wood.

5. Delivery of the monument to President for dedication—J. B. Wood.

6. Prayer—Rev. Joseph S. Evans.

7. Address of W. Townsend.

8. Unveiling of monument, J. B. Wood.

9. Marching of the miditary around the same, with roversed arms. Music, "Dead March," and firing of theiry-eight guns by Griffith's battery.

10. J. smith Futhey, Instorian.

11. Music, "Hail Columbia."

12. Oration by Hon. Wayne MacVergh.

13. Music.

14. Benediction.

THE NEW JERSEY GOVERNORSHIP. BESULT OF THE ESSEX COUNTY PRIMARY

MEETINGS-JUDGE TRESE WITHDRAWN. A full canvass of the primary meetings held in Essex county on Friday night, at which delegates were chosen Wednesday next, confirm the report given in the HERALD of yesterday. As chosen the delegates are be-lieved to have been about equally divided between John McGregor and William A. Righter, with a small minority vote for Judge Teese. The latter, on Saturday, peremptority withdrew from the contest without assigning any reason for his course. He simply said, in a card published in the local papers:—

Thereby withdraw from any further candidacy for the democratic nomination for Governor, and request that in the democratic caucius, to be held on Monday evening next, my name be not mentioned as a nominee.

This narrows the fight down to McGregor and Righter so far as Essex councy is concerned, representing 142 John McGregor and William A. Righter, with a small

This narrows the fight down to McGregor and Elighter so far as Essex county is concerned, representing 142 delegates. The friends of each claim to have carried a majority of the whole number. The result really is in doubt and will remain so till to-morrow, when a meeting of the delegates will be held with a view to agreeing upon some united course at Trenton, the setting forward of one man only from the county. There as meanwhile a herce and bitter contest progressing between the friends of the rivais. The Righter men went so far as to print and spread abroad a circular stating by implication that McGregor had evaded his just share of taxstion. The circular proved a boomerang, or McGregor himself promptly published a card showing that he had paid between \$1,000 and \$1,000 taxes overy year for the last five or six, the time specified in the circular. There is a growing belief that the fight between the partisans of McGregor and Righter has gone so for that united action is rendered next to impossible. It is also beginning to be believed that some "cark horse" will be sprang upon the Convention, and sweep it with a "broom" like that attending Joel Parker's nomination six years ago. Some Essex county delegates are laying back with a fixed determination if a wrangle does occur and there is serious throat cutting to launch out the name of General George B. McCleilan.

LOVE'S DEFIANCE.

RUMORED ELOPEMENT OF A HOBOKEN BELLE-OFF FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Charles Reiche is a well known importer of wild animals and one of the principal owners of the New York Aquarium and of the one at Concy Island. He is reputed to be worth \$1,000,000, and his residence at Hoooken is probably the finest in Hudson county. It is situated at the corner of Tonth and River streets The grounds are elaborately laid out and border the Elyman Fields. Mr. Reiche had among the members of his family a very pretty daughter, aced seventeen. He had lavished large sums upon the education of this young lady, who is a fine linguist and very proficient insician. Miss Reiche some time since formed the acquantance of a Mr. Gentave Kessner, a clerk in a New York mercantile house and recipient of a salary of \$3,000 per year. Mr. Keasner is something of a beau, well ocucated and of pleasing manners. He is of medium height, a bionde, with carting hair and mustache. With the pretty Miss Reiche Mr. Kessner soon became a great favortle, and they grew to be so much together that the neighbors believed nim to be her accepted suitor. When at last Kessner told his love Miss Reiche softly murmared an acquiescent response to his pleading, and they were for the time very happy, at lesst this is to be supposed. But just at the critical moment Mr. Reiche appeared and ordered the young man to-leave the house and to darked his portals no more. Mr. Kessner left the angry father and his tearful lady love, and on the next morning ne might have been seen paoing the decks of a Hoboken ferryboat on his way to Duainoss, looking as calm and collected as though nothing had happened. Arrived at the house where he was employed he waiked straight to the private office of the senior member of the firm and asked a leave of absence for a month. The same day Kessner, it is alleged, purchased tickets for Europe for two, and since then no trace of his whereabouts can be found. Strangely snough Miss Reiche disappeared from her father's house on the same day, and it is believed she murried her Romeo, and that they are now en rowle to the Rhine-land to enjoy their honey moon. The affair has been kept very quiet in Hoboken. quaintanco of a Mr. Gustave Kessner, a cierk in a New

FEMALE FISTICS.

Bridget McGovern and Johanna Sullivan, who are residents of Jackson's Hollow, one of the slums of Brooklyn, got into an affray at twelve o'clock on Saturday night and pummelled each other in a lively manner. Mrs. MoGovern was thrown two or thrus times and had her arm -roken, besides receiving other injuries. She was taken to the hospital. M. THIERS' DEATH.

DETAILS OF THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE FRENCH STATESMAN-GAMBETTA'S TRIBUTE [From the London Standard and Daily News.]

M. Thiers died quite suddenly. He had been staying for the last few weeks at the Pavillon Renri Quatre, which is swept at the terrace where M. The to lunch at noon with a hearty appoint, cating every dish that was served. Maie. Thiers, hower was alarmed at the contracted expression of his features, and asked him whether anything was the matter. He said there was nothing the matter except the discomfort which the barometrical pressure nearly always caused him, and that he would again go out to fight against it. She insisted on his mulling himself well as he was leaving the house for a walk on the terrace, leaning on the servant's arm. He went some defrace, leaning on the servant's arm. He went some distance in the direction of Maisons Laffitte. The storm grew more violent and the rain more biercing. M. Thiers, fatigued with the effort to face it, suddenly stopped, saying he could go no further, He warked heme with a faitering step. On entering he complained of being very cold, and was seized with a fit of shivering, but thought it would pass away after he had taken his usual afternoon map. He had a happy lacuity all his life of commanding sleep at any hour of the day or night, which this time did not forsake him.

alt of shivoring, but thought it would pass away after he had sixen his usual atternoon nap. He had a happy healty all his hile of commanding sleep at any hour of the day or night, which this time did not forsake him.

THE APPLECTIC STROKE.

When he sat down to breakhast with Mme. Thiera and Mile. Dosue he ate with his usual appetite, but toward the close of the meal his features underwent a sudden change. He said, "id not feel well—I am choking." His wife and sister-in-law took him to his bedroom—the same room in the Pavision Honri Quaire where Louis XIV. was born—and he was laid on the little camp bed which he always carried with him in his travels. A local doctor, Dr. Piez, who had previously attended him, was at once summoned, and M. Barthe, the family physiciae, telegraphed for. A great number of lecches were put behind his ears to prevent suffusion of the brain, a vessel of which was evidently rupured. Though M. Thiers recovered consciousness, and made some lucid observations, he did not in the least seem to feel he was sick unto death, Gradually his strength cheel from him, and he fell into a state of come. When M. Barthe arrived the lituatrious patient was in his condition. Energetic revuleives were applied. They produced no effect, beyond altering the expression of the face, which lost its contracted lock, and was changed to a faint smile. This was thought a good sign, yet the pulse grew feebler and feebler. Then it was felt for in vain. A hand mirror placed over the mouth and nostrils caught no trace of breath, "Madanne," said M. Barthe, "vosr-nilustre mari avécu." Mme. Thiers for years had felt as though M. Thiers were under soutence of ceath, and that at any moment it might be executed. Nevertheless the blow was a terrible one both to her and her sister, who also was his attached friend and companion, and gloried in his greatmest Mme. Thiers begged M. Barthe and the people of the bote it only any his death of the her had been administered to him, but the absolution is extremisted upon remaining in t

government lawyers might easily have been husband; a conspiracy.

Mine, theers refuses absolutely to have her husband; embalmed. The Marshal returned on the 5th instation the camp in consequence of M. Talers' death, he postponed his journey to Bordeaux until Sunday. He may possibly attend the funeral in person, but in any case will be represented. Before his sent a crown to be placed on the collin. Mine, MacMahon telegraphed to Mine. Thiers:—

Madame, accept the assurance of my sympathy in the columity which has betallen you. I associate myself is your grief with all my beart.

DUCHESSE DE MAGENTA.

DUCHESSE DE MAGENTA.

If me. Thiers before the corpse was soldered down in,
a leaden coffin cut off a lock of hair, entwised it with
a lock of her own and made a bracelet of it.

M. GAMBETTA'S TRIBUTE.

The Republique Française, which appeared on the
following morning with a black border, said:—

The Republique Françase, which appeared on the following morning with a black border, and:—

M. Thiers had ever endeavored to achieve for his country the boom of sell-government. He at one time supposed that that could be schewed at the Constitutional monarchy. When he found in Republic the Bepublic which engrossed that that contributed to found among us that form of government; he had contributed to found among us that form of government; he had contributed to found among us that form of government; he had contributed to found among us that form of government; he had governed with proteines, skill and devotion, and only left the chief office of the State, to which his talents and his services hadic called him, in disgust at the intrigues which threatened to hold the national will in cheek. Public upintou in the hour of our present trial confidently turned to him as to a trusted leader. It may be said that the career of this fillustrious citizen is abrophly terminated white France had still need of him. She knew that on him she could ever rely, and the fact that M. Thiera had embraced the cause of the Republic was the source of a great and legitimate confidence in its ancress. But it is not time yet to pay to his memory the due tribute of national grainted. White deploring this sudden termination of a great career, it behoeves us to follow the examples and that the icoubilic was the only four of government suited to our democracy. It is, therefore to the Republic we must attach ourselves—to the Republic, which we mast defend against those implacable adversaries who respected in M. Ihiors neither the superiority of intelligence, the passion for public good, nor those memor-nable achievements which necessaries Mriene and the read of the result had be a proven and the fact in her own hands. It will be for her to require the will hold her fate in her own hands. It will be for her to require the will have the fate in her own hands. It will be for her to find the result had been as though the first which passes with

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

A SEVEN-YEAR-OLD CHILD FRIGHTFULLY CLUB-BED BY A JUNEMAN.

A case of outrageous brutality that was reported to the police of the Ninth precinct yesterday, has not for some time had its parallel. On Tuesday last Thomas Carey, a junkman, of No. 589 Greenwich street, was busy about his place when some boys began to annoy him by throwing sticks and the cans down into his cellar. For some time he was satisfied with swearing at the boys, but finally rushed up into the street when, of course, they ran away. Standing near them, looking at the altereation, was little Louisa McDonnel, seven years of age and one of a family of tweive children. Carey rushed at her, and she, frightened out of her wits, ran into a cellar store kept by a Mrs. Connolly at No. 591 Greenwich street ing her hidden behind a counter carried her screaming to the sidewalk. There, picking up a thick hiskory stick, used in baing hay, he proceeded to beat and pound the little giri over the breast, stomach and head. She was carried into her house, in the rear of No. 501 Greenwich street, vomiting blood and in an aimost helpless condition. The police were not notified, and it seems no medical aid was cailed in until yesterday, when Dr. Dorion, of the corner of Houston and Sullivan streets, was sent for. He did everything in his power, and notified the police of the affair. The case was ano reported to the Society for the Provention of Greeky to Children, and detectives are looking for Carey. Carey, it appears, called at the house yesterday morning, and when reproached by some of Louisa's little sisters for his cruel treatment of Louisa's little sisters for his cruel at the house concerned in a stabbling affray. ing her hidden behind a counter carried her scream

FATAL DRAUGHT.

streets, Jersey City, a widow named Charlotte Smith resided with her son. The latter, who was very kind resided with her son. The latter, who was very kind to his mother until recently, was thrown out of employment through his lide habits, and Mrs. Smith-seeing want stare them in the face became very despondent. Yesterday evening she purchased a half ounce vial of laudantim and chloroform at Ewing's drug store, No. 50 Montgomery street, and on reaching her residence swallowed it. She was immediately proprieted and the police were notified. She was conveyed to the City Hospital where she was attended by Dr. Fry, who pronounced her case hopeless. The unfortunate woman stated to Officer McCarthy that she had no desire to live longer on account of her sen's insgrating.